the Carolina Farmer

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NORTH CAROLINA
RURAL ELECTRIC COOPERATIVES

March, 1954

Light Traps for Insect Control

—*See Page 8*

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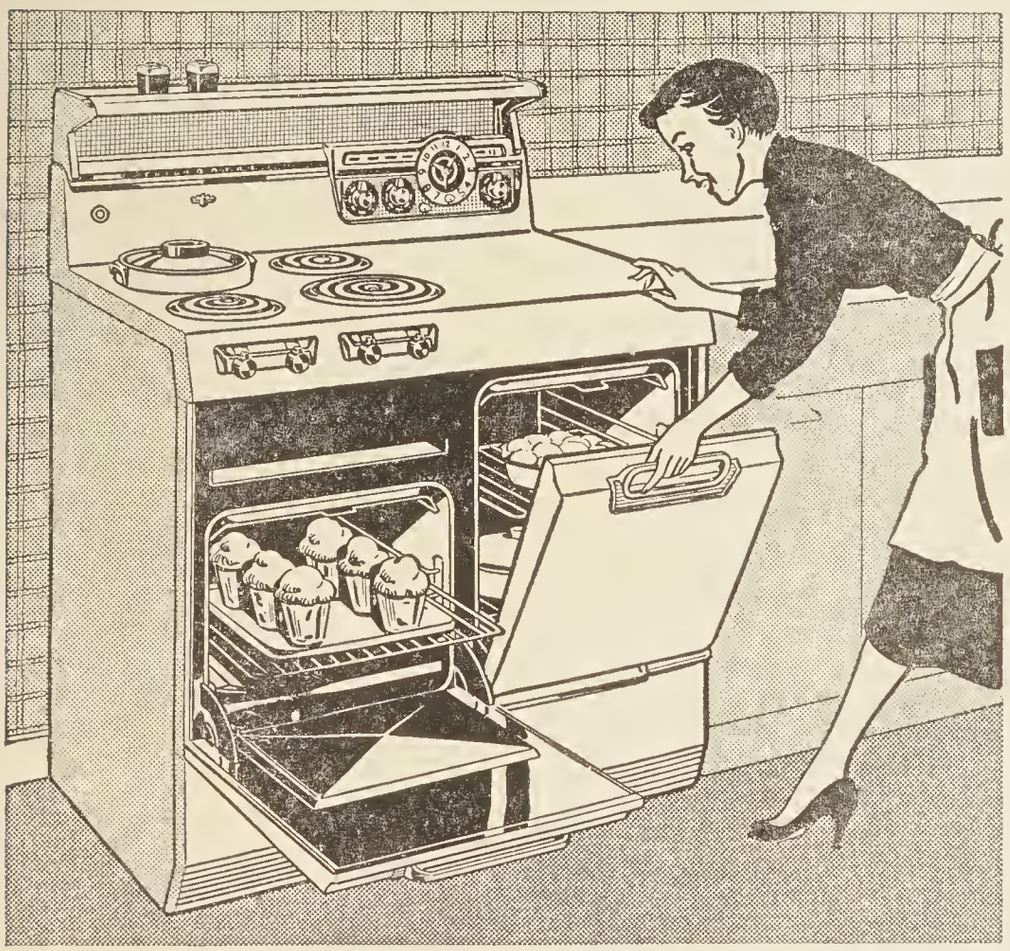

5. Roast meats and poultry in deep roasting pans with V-shaped rack. Sealed oven makes juicier meats.

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FROM MARSHALL TO MOREHEAD

By Jerry Anderson

Last month, the Department of Interior announced its decision on the disposition of power from the Clark Hill Dam in South Carolina. The decision could hardly have been worse so far as rural electric cooperatives are concerned. Coming from Interior, whose new officials go to any lengths to appease the commercial power companies, the outcome was not unexpected.

The issue was the ownership of the portion of Clark Hill power assigned to Georgia. Under the preference clause, non-profit distributors have first call on all government power, the theory being that power generated at public expense should not be used to increase the profits of commercial companies. The Georgia rural electric cooperatives are thus preference customers, and they submitted a proposal to Interior for the purchase of the power.

Under this proposal, the co-ops would have purchased it at the generator, and then contracted with Georgia Power Company for its transmission to their load centers. Georgia Power entered a counter-proposal which would enable them to buy at the generator and resell to the co-ops at their load centers. Thus the issue was crystal-clear: Who is entitled to the ownership of the power?

Interior decided in favor of Georgia Power Company and presented three contracts to the co-ops. The first provided for the sale of the power to GPC; the second was between Interior and the co-ops, saying in essence that Interior hoped GPC would treat the co-ops right; the third was between the co-ops and GPC, setting forth the amount of power they would receive and the rates they would pay for it.

Interior called the co-ops in and presented the contracts. The co-ops protested that they had had no time to study them, and wrangled 30 days in which to look them over. Interior revealed that it had negotiated for five months with GPC before arriving at the final decision. The coo-ps were not invited to participate in these negotiations, although they were to be vitally affected. **(Continued on Page 25)**

the Carolina Farmer

"Covering North Carolina From the Mountains to the Sea"

. . . . . **For March, 1954**

Reg. U. S. Patent Office

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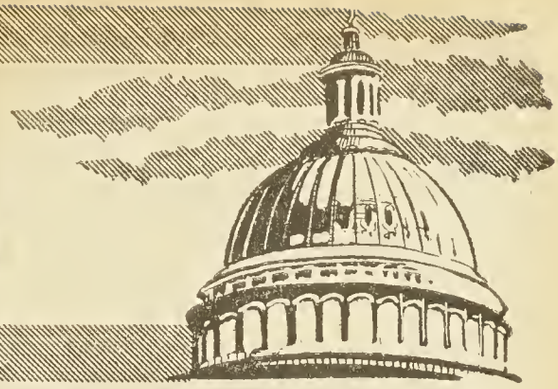
COVER PHOTO shows the banquet session of the annual meeting of the Tarheel Electric Membership Association (see page 7). By Rell Clements, Fayetteville.

★★★

Robert S. Allen
REPORTS FROM WASHINGTON



WASHINGTON, March: The long-discussed "creeping power shortage" has grown into a pressing problem for rural electric cooperatives.

Both Rural Electrification Administration officials and congressional leaders are greatly disturbed over the situation.

REA's concern was voiced by Administrator Ancher Nelsen at a congressional hearing on the Interior Department's controversial power policy.

Congressional alarm has been manifested in two forms: (1) vigorous criticism of President Eisenhower's sharply slashed budget for building new power facilities, (2) backstage efforts by politically-worried GOP leaders to persuade the Budget Bureau to reverse its decision refusing funds for 18 power and water projects in 10 Western states.

Nelsen's testimony before the House Interior Committee made it clear he feels that the constant increase in the use of electricity by farmers will consume all the power that both the government and private utilities can generate. On this highly significant development he told the legislators, "We have a real problem in the way of power supply, not only in the Missouri Basin but all over the country. We are much disturbed because it is apparent that it is going to require not only all the efforts of the government hydro-power but also of all the generating system of the utility companies to meet the demand in the not-distant future."

Steam Plants?

Nelsen's warning was supported by equally disquieting figures presented by Representative A. L. Miller (Nebr.) the committee chairman.

These statistics disclosed the startling fact that in the Missouri Basin alone applications for power that will be needed by 1956 already greatly exceed the estimated supply that will be available by then.

"It's going to take a Wizard of Oz to divide up that power in the Missouri Basin," declared Miller. "Preference (cooperatives and municipalities) customers already have asked for 532,000 kilowatts and private utilities for 224,000 kilowatts by 1956, and there's only going to be 325,000 kilowatts at the most to divide among them."

When asked what he thought should be done to meet this serious problem, Miller replied, "If it is necessary for the cooperatives to build steam plants to get the additional power they will require, then I am ready and eager to support all government loans that are necessary for that purpose."

Miller also revealed he is leading the backstage fight to induce the Budget Bureau to reverse itself on rejecting funds for 18 power and water projects in the West.

"We (Miller and three other congressmen) called on Assistant Budget Director Hughes and told him these projects mean life and death to farmers," Miller reported. "We told him that our constituents are counting on us to obtain funds for these projects in order to avert the threatened power and water shortages. We made it very clear that if the Administration doesn't send up a supplemental request for these projects, we are going to take the matter in our own hands and get the Appropriation Committee to provide the money. Hughes promised us he would re-examine the matter and advise further."

Senate Help

The same alarm over the Administration's drastic cutback in power funds was displayed at a private meeting of 21 senators.

The group, headed by Senator Lister Hill (Ala.), met for the express purpose of formulating plans to fight for more money.

"As I predicted," Senator Warren Magnuson (Wash.) said bitterly, "there is not one kilowatt of new electric power in this budget for the fast-expanding and

(Continued on Page 16)

Jerky tried to strike it rich
and plow that last round by the ditch.

—Beth Wilcoxen

News, Tides And Trends

For the North Carolina Farmer

Most of the additional cotton acreage obtained by recent legislation will be apportioned directly to farms by the N. C. Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Committee. The additional acreage will be apportioned on the basis of cotton grown in 1951, 1952 and 1953. The new legislation gives North Carolina an additional 96,193 acres, but in effect, the state will have an acreage allotment of about 165,000 acres less than was planted last year when no acreage restrictions were in effect.

* * *

Two new chemicals have given ex-cellent results in controlling blue mold in tobacco plant beds, one of them at only one-fourth the cost of ermate, a present recommended chemical. However, the state Agricultural Experiment Station advises that neither of the new chemicals, manzate or vancide, is recommended yet, due to inadequate testing.

* * *

Production of milk on North Carolina farms totaled 134 million pounds during January, the highest production of record for the month. The January output is 8 per cent more than the 124 million pounds produced during the same period a year ago and 12 percent above the January 1952 figure of 120.

* * *

North Carolina tobacco, cotton, peanut and wheat farmers who want to be sure that they are not planting more than their 1954 allotment may have their acreage pre-measured prior to planting. The State Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Committee is offering pre-measurement of all marketing quota crops to farmers in every county in 1954. The cost of the pre-measurement must be borne by the farmer. It will be deposited with the county committee at the time application is made. Local ASC county committees will announce the period during which applications for pre-measurement will be accepted.

* * *

A Swain county farm agent is recommending a few colonies of bees as a profitable side-line this year, when the price-cost squeeze is expected to hit the farmer even harder than in 1953. Harry Silver, a bee and honey enthusiast, reports that the investment is small and the income can be large with proper management.

* * *

Two citizenship workshops sponsored by the state home demonstration clubs, were held early this month at East Carolina College, Greenville, and Pineland College, Salemburg. The purpose of the district citizenship meetings was to acquaint more people with their responsibilities as good citizens. Mrs. George F. Roberts, consultant to the United Nations Economic and Social Council for the Associated Country Women of the World, was to be guest speaker at both workshops.

* * *

A late February meeting between North Carolina Commissioner of Agriculture L. Y. Ballentine, members of the State Milk Commission and some 150 area milk producers and distributors was highlighted by dissatisfaction over price-cutting tactics of large milk distributors in the Piedmont area. Small distributors told the commission that these tactics will lead to their bankruptcy. The commissioner took all suggestions under consideration and said further study would be made in the near future into means of obtaining relief for the smaller producers and distributors.

* * *

State College agronomists advise that farmers will grow at least 25 percent more corn this year by planting recommended hybrids rather than open-pollinated types. High yields will be important again this year because of the price-cost squeeze.

* * *

To augment "recession and readjustment" rumors bandied about by some economists and congressmen a five-county survey conducted by the University of Missouri's home economics department last fall reports a general decline of home appliance sales.

The survey conducted in each section of the state indicated that 9 percent of farm families gave up planned purchase of a washing machine, 20 percent gave up a home freezer, 12 percent gave up the idea of a television set, 16 percent laid aside plans for a new car, 22 percent shelved buying furniture or rugs, five percent put off buying a refrigerator.

To the Editor:

Thanks for the information given in the January issue of the *Carolina Farmer,* page 26, entitled "An Invitation to Disaster." There are so many of us who know so little about electricity and learn too late. So please keep up the good work of telling us the don't in these issues. Thanks again.

MRS. A. C. CAPEL
Ellerbe, Rt. 1

To the Editor:

I saw in the January issue of the *Carolina Farmer* a new type silo called the self-feeder (page 4). I am interested in it and would like very much to have the plans so I can look them over as I am planning to build one this year.

If you could help me secure plans on this new type silo, I would appreciate it.

Thanks for your magazine and help in farming.

C. L. MYRICK
Star, Rt. 1

Mr. Myrick's request is one of many for additional information on the new low-cost self-feeder silo which has been developed by Oregon State College. We have written the college for plans on this silo, which we will distribute to our readers.—Editor.

To the Editor:

Your free booklet on "How to Choose and Use your Washer" put out by the U. S. Department of Agriculture is the subject of our next meeting of the Midway Home Demonstration Club in our community and I was wondering if each member of the demonstration club could have a copy. We have approximately 25 club members. If not, I would like to have a copy.

Thanking you very much and I do hope it is possible for each member to have one as it will help very much.

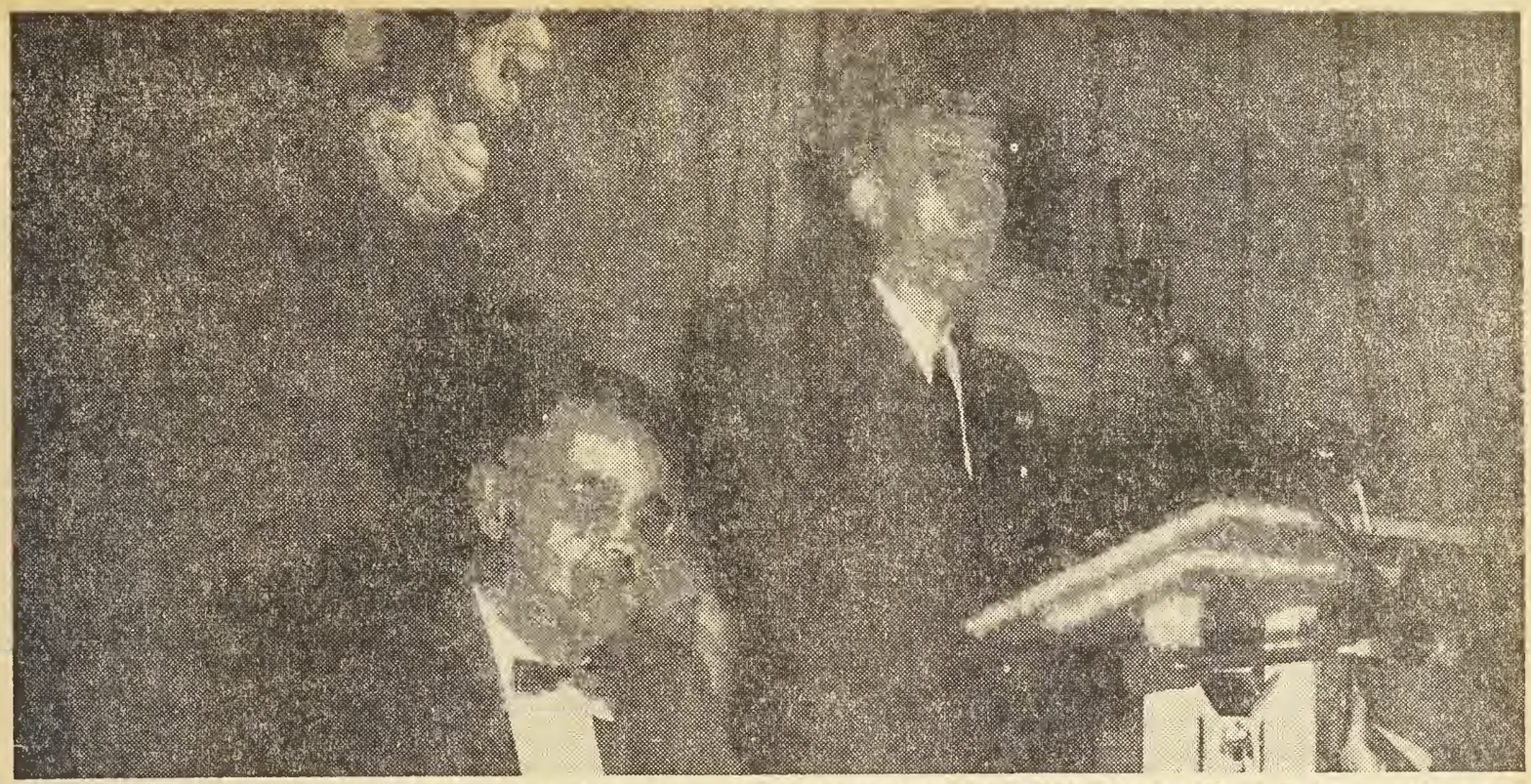
MRS. EMMETTE C. THOMAS
Wingate, Rt. 1

To the Editor:

I would like to have information on work drawings of Plan 7102 for Walk-in Freezer you can build yourself.

MRS. M. L. DEAN
Columbus, Mississippi

We still have a few extra copies of the freezer plan. We shall gladly send one on request to the Carolina Farmer, Box 1699, Raleigh, N. C.—Editor



Rep. Deane is shown above as he addressed the banquet session. At left is retiring TEMA President D. M. Robinson of Marshall.

Deane Says REA Faces Crucial Years

Eighth District Congressman lists three dangers to program in address to Tarheel Association directors

Rep. C. B. Deane of the Eighth Congressional District warned directors of the Tarheel Electric Membership Association on February 17 that the rural electrification program faces the most crucial period of its existence during the next three years.

Deane's remarks came at the banquet session of the two-day annual meeting of the Association in Raleigh. He addressed more than 100 delegates of electric cooperatives from every part of the state.

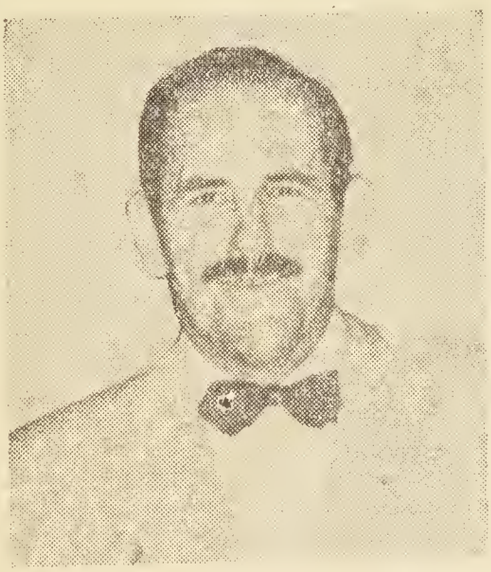
Deane, who has been one of the staunchest supporters of rural electrification in congress, said REA faces three grave dangers: (1) A "brown-out" in the TVA area, (2) Loss of the "preference clause," and (3) An increase in interest rates on REA loans to cooperatives.

Citizens of the TVA area are so disturbed by the constant attacks on the agency, Deane said, that they have raised over $40,000, mosly by one and two dollar contributions, to tell the true TVA story.

"My concern about TVA," he said, "is based upon the fact that the TVA contained the Magna Carta of Federal-local partnership in electric power . . . if there is a 'brown-out' in the program of TVA it will vitally affect every REA cooperative in the Southeast and furnish a 'brown-out' yardstick that can throttle the REA program throughout the nation."

The preference clause in the 1944 Flood Control Act "must be preserved legally and given the right interpretation," Deane said. "The squeeze play is on. You don't hear or detect outright attacks on REA, but your leaders know that unless an aroused consumer public takes a stand for its rights, your great REA program may go by default."

(The "preference clause" provides that power generated at public expense at government dams shall be wholesaled first to such non-profit groups as electric cooperatives and municipalities.)



Alton P. Wall, manager of Randolph EMC, is the new president of the Tarheel Electric Membership Association.

Noting that a bill has been introduced in congress to double the present two per cent interest rates on REA loans, Deane asserted that "the two per cent interest rate takes care of the government charges to REA very well indeed . . . if the interest rates are doubled, you will see a number of REA cooperatives throughout the country forced to sell out."

Deane said the repayment record of rural electric cooperatives is a "financial miracle." "You should," he said, "get this story across to everyone: thus far, of $66 million loaned to cooperatives in North Carolina, over $8 million has been repaid ahead of schedule. Nationally, REA has loaned nearly $3 billion. Ac-

(Continued on Page 24)

IN THE TOBACCO FIELD:

Light Traps for Insect Control

Brunswick experiments indicate homemade traps may be answer to horn worm damage

A year ago this month, *The Carolina Farmer* brought you a report on the extensive light trap experiments of the Brunswick Electric Membership Corporation at Shallotte. At that time, tests had been completed in cotton fields, and results indicated that the home-made traps caught just about every kind of insect except the boll weevil. Several farmers who had the traps in operation for the tests testified to their effectiveness.

Last month the cooperative released information about experiments carried out in tobacco fields during 1953. The long-awaited results indicate that light traps may be the answer to the increasing problem of insect damage to tobacco.

Tobacco is North Carolina's major cash crop; but its production requires a tremendous amount of labor and a considerable outlay of money.

A good part of both the labor and expense is involved in destroying the insects which prey on tobacco. Most farmers attempt to control them by either picking them off by hand or by using chemicals.

The light trap theory bypasses these measures by actually preventing the birth of insects. Insects pass through four stages in their life cycle: the egg, the larva or worm, the pupa or dormant stage, and the adult or flying stage. The adult in turn lays eggs and the cycle goes on endlessly.

The light trap attracts and destroys the adult, thereby ending the life cycle. Each female insect has a potential egg laying capacity of 100 to 1,200. The destruction of several of them would greatly reduce bud and horn worm population of a tobacco field.

Several types of light traps are available, including some rather expensive commercial ones. The Brunswick experiments were carried out with home made traps which the cooperative believes are just as effective as any of the others (see drawing).

The experiments were conducted on four tobacco farms. The results reported by the cooperative follow:

(1) The R. A. Maultsby farm on Highway 17 between Supply and Bolivia.

Three traps were placed on this farm. One was placed over the tobacco bed and began burning on February 18. Two others were later put into operation in a 3.4-acre tobacco field when the plants were transplanted. The light over the bed proved very effective; few insects were found in it, and after they were transplanted they never had to be poisoned for the bud or cut worm. The lights in the field destroyed numbers of tobacco moths and many other insects.

Poisoned Only Twice

Maultsby did poison his tobacco twice for horn worms; once when it was about eight inches high and again in the middle of the cropping season. But he states that at neither time did he find many worms.

Twice during the season the traps were not in operation for a few days. During those times the tobacco moths were free to lay eggs; this, cooperative officials believe, caused the need for the poisons.

(2) The Gene H. Russ farm near Shallotte.

Two traps were installed in a 3½-acre tobacco field two weeks before the plants were transplanted. No trap was used to protect the beds. The tobacco was poisoned twice, once for cut worms when the plants were small, and once for horn worms when cropping was half completed. Each time only a few worms were found and the grasshoppers and other insects were gone.

The tenant who cared for the traps reports that they saved him considerable time and labor. He says that he cannot remember ever poisoning his tobacco less than three or four times before. Russ feels that the traps were sufficiently effective to justify their installation, when possible, in all of his fields. He says that some of his fields, not protected by traps, had to be poisoned five or six times.

(3) The W. Taft Fields farm near Lennons Cross Roads.

Two traps were installed over a large group of tobacco beds. The lights were turned on February 18. Here the experimenters found that the number of insects caught varied with the warmth of the night, increasing as the nights got hotter. Two additional lights were placed in a three acre tobacco field just before the plants were transplanted. No bud or horn worms were found in these fields during the entire year. Fields poisoned only once—late in the year for flea beetles. The crop protected by the traps produced more poundage per acre than others where poison was used.

(4) The Bennie G. Lane farm between Tabor City and Pireway.

Two traps were used in a 5.2-acre tobacco field. They were installed on the same day the plants were set in the field. The results were so encouraging that Lane decided to try some experi-

ments of his own. This year he will place the traps around the edge of fields on the ditch banks, using more traps with smaller lights, hoping to draw insects from the field into the traps instead of into the field.

In addition to these results, traps were installed in the gardens of co-op manager E. D. Bishop and Electrification Advisor Hugh Cherry. Both report insect-free gardens and fewer insects around their houses.

The trap used in the experiments consists of a tub filled with a water-oil solution, mounted on supports under a 200-watt clear light bulb. Poles and wood needed in the construction can be cut on the farm. The light assembly can be bought from most dealers for about four dollars each. The wire cost depends upon the size needed, which varies with the distance from the power source. An electrician should be employed to install the light and furnish the proper size wire.

Operates for $1.20 Per Month

Most farmers can connect the trap to their present meter. This enables the average farmer to operate the trap for about two cents per kilowatt-hour. Thus a light trap with a 200-watt bulb will cost only $1.20 to operate 10 hours per night for one month.

Materials needed for the simple construction include: outside light base, large shallow reflector, 200-watt clear light bulb, wash tub, water-oil solution, poles, and wire. Details of construction are shown in the drawing.

The light should be placed eight inches above the tub, which is supported at least five feet above ground. The lights are turned on at dusk and operate until drawn. They are controlled by a time clock which turns them off and on automatically.

Officials of the Brunswick Electric Membership Corporation do not claim that their trap provides 100 per cent control of tobacco horn worms and cut worms; but they point out that no method is 100 per cent effective. They certainly have established that the trap will catch large numbers of insects, most of which are detrimental to plant life. They are convinced that the traps pay for themselves in a short time.

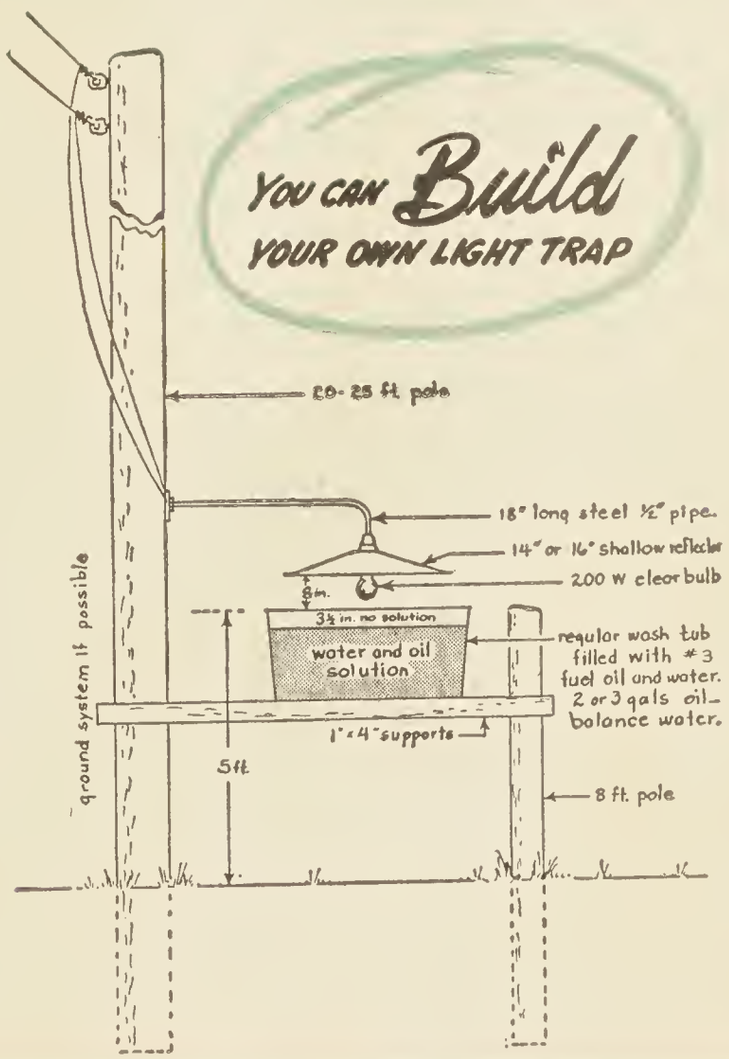
FREE SERVICE

Each month the editors of the *Carolina Farmer* answer numerous requests for information. Last month, for example, we supplied readers with material ranging from fish food to markets for gold. If we can help you with something, just let us hear from you.

Light Trap Cost Analysis

(For control of 5-acre field. All data from Brunswick EMC)

200 watts x 10 hrs.	=2 KWH per day
30 days x 2 KWH	=60 KWH
60 KWH x 2¢	=$1.20 per mo.
$ 1.20 x 6 mos.	=$7.20=cost of 6 mos. operation
4.00	=cost of light assembly
20.00	=cost of 1000 ft. No. 10 wire
.56	=cost of insulators
6.00	=cost of labor
6.80	=cost of time clock
1.98	=cost of tub
$39.34	=Total Cost
$ 7.86	=5-year depreciated cost
7.20	=cost of electricity
$15.06	=cost per year
$ 2.68	=cost per acre


YOU CAN Build
YOUR OWN LIGHT TRAP
20-25 ft. pole
18" long steel ½" pipe.
14" or 16" shallow reflector
200 w clear bulb
8 in.
3½ in. no solution
water and oil solution
regular wash tub filled with #3 fuel oil and water. 2 or 3 gals oil—balance water.
1"x4" supports
5ft.
8 ft. pole
ground system if possible

Running water, hot and cold, is the key to improved dairy sanitation needed to raise the grade of milk on most farms.

Look What's Happening to Dairying

New equipment has removed drudgery, improved sanitation, increased profits

Latest figures from N. C. State College show that there were only 5,000 Grade A dairies in the state at the end of 1953, compared with approximately 20,000 that were Grade C.

Since the objective of most dairymen is to produce Grade A milk, these statistics are causing many agricultural leaders much concern. At present, electricity is available on most North Carolina farms, and in most areas electricity makes Grade A production possible. Yet the fact remains that many dairymen are not taking the necessary steps to raise their grade.

This is not too difficult today, in view of the many advances made in the manufacture of sanitary barn equipment. And sanitation is the largest single factor affecting the grade of milk. Only rarely does the modern dairyman have milk rejected.

And with improved sanitation comes relief from much of the drudgery that was formerly associated with dairying. Modern equipment is designed for this two-fold purpose.

Take the pressure water, for example. Surveys recently conducted by rural electric cooperatives in this state indicate that less than one-third of the co-op consumers have running water. This would indicate that many of those consumers who are selling milk still operate their dairies without running water. Yet water is at the heart of milk production, from the standpoint of both sanitation and quantity of milk.

Apparantly many farmers are not impressed by statistics which say a dairy cow needs about 15 gallons of water per day. Those who do not have running water probably think their cows get plenty, specially after their watering chores are finished. Chances are, however, that they are falling far short of the cows minimum requirement and wasting much time and labor in the process. But does it pay to correct the situation?

Drinking cups insure cows getting the 15 gallons of water needed daily for top production, save hours of chore time.

Case after case proves that it does. One Iowa dairyman, for example, installed a water system with drinking cups, so his cows could drink all they wanted. With the time he saved, he was able to add two cows to his herd, and raised his annual milk production from 100,000 to 120,000 pounds. His milk check increased by $450, his annual gross by $900.

Running water is a necessity for producing Grade A milk. It makes improved sanitation, milk coolers and pipeline milkers possible.

Milk coolers are becoming more and more popular in North Carolina dairies. As every farmer knows, milk is a very perishable food. If it is not cooled to 50-degrees or less within about two hours after milking, quality suffers due to rapid growth of bacteria. This means a lower price to the farmer and can easily result in the loss of some milk.

The modern electric cooler is the surest, easiest and least expensive way to cool milk on the farm.

There are two types of electric cool-

ers to choose from:

Immersion Cooler. The cans of milk, put directly in a tank or refrigerated water, will be cooled to below 50-degrees in 1½ to two hours. If faster cooling is required an agitator is used in the bath. The cans of milk are left in the tank until ready for delivery.

Aerator and Dry Storage. With this type of cooler, the milk is first cooled to below 50-degrees by pouring it over a refrigerated aerator. After being cooled, the milk is either bottled or put in cans before storing it in either a "walk-in" or a "lift-top" refrigerated dry storage box.

Farmers have found electric milk cooling a modern way of handling a vital step in producing high-quality milk. The operating cost is surprisingly low—not over five cents for electricity to cool and store 100 pounds of milk.

Milking Machines

Milking machines are fast becoming standard equipment on most dairy farms. Their use reduces to a minimum the time and labor spent in this chore, since most cows can be milked by machine in from three to five minutes. Fast milking is essential to complete milking because the letdown of milk remains at a maximum for only a few minutes.

Many dairymen, especially those just entering the business, are going one step farther and are installing pipeline milking systems. The pipeline set up eliminates the need for the large stanchion barn, replacing it with smaller, more efficient milking parlors. When R. E. Sanderson of Bladen County established his dairy, he found that he could install the pipeline system in a 3-cow milking parlor for about the same cost as a 10-stanchion barn.

There all similarity ends. At milking time, Sanderson feeds his cows roughage outside the barn and brings them in two at a time to stanchions on the upper level of his two-level parlor, where they are fed grain. Automatic milkers are quickly placed from the lower level (no stooping) and nothing is manual from that point. The milk flows into a weighing vessel where it is weighed and recorded; then a valve opens and the milk is pulled by suction through a stainless steel pipeline to the cooling room. There, enough milk cans to hold the entire milking are arranged in series by rubber tubes. When one can fills, the milk automatically flows into the next, and so on. The cans are then placed in the cooler.

When the milking is completed, the suction is reversed and the pipe is washed with cold water, hot, soapy water, and a sterlizer solution.

Less widely used, but valuable as a time and labor saver is the barn cleaner. Agricultural engineers are hoping the recent development of a less expensive, semi-automatic, portable cleaner will encourage more farmers to handle the cleaning chore automatically.

Although not completely automatic, this new cleaner enables farmers to remove and load litter from a 30-cow barn in 10 minutes. The double chore requires no more physical effort than it takes to guide a cable-drawn scraper along the gutters.

Operation is simple. The farmer flicks a switch to turn on the 1½ horsepower motor and then moves the long-handled scraper back along one of the gutters. A little slack is left in the scraper's drag line. By the time the farmer has placed the scraper behind the first load, the winch on the elevator takes up the slack and automatically engages a positive clutch which reels in the drag line on a drum.

Litter is pulled forward along the gutter toward the elevator which removes it from the barn and dumps it into a spreader. The job is repeated until the gutters are clean. Litter behind three cows can be removed at one time.

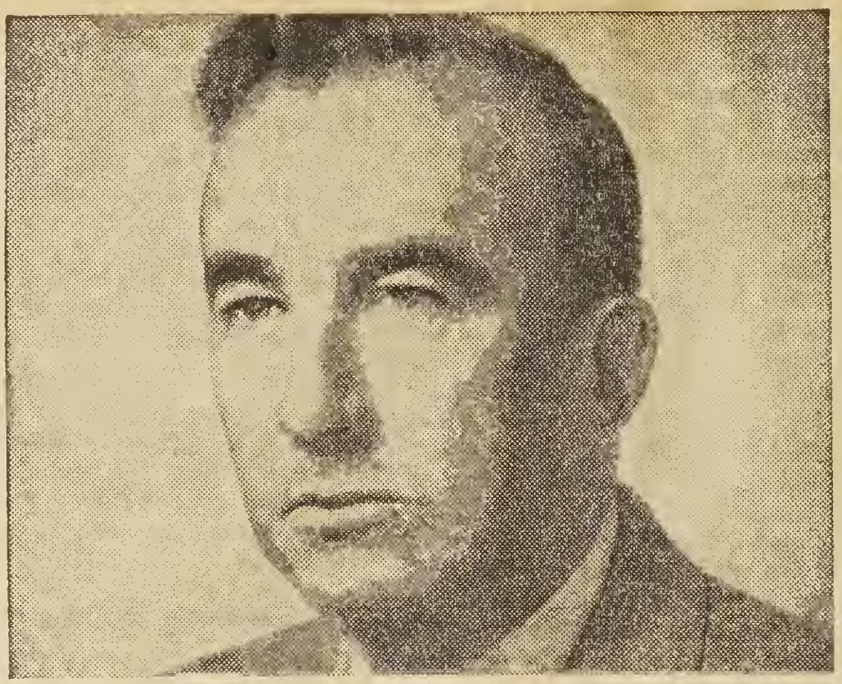
Installation of Litter Cleaner

Installation of the unit is not difficult, the hardest part being the removal of a small section of the barn wall at the dumping end of each gutter. At these points control boxes are located above the gutters, and formed concrete sections laid in the gutters. The latter act as lead-in chutes to the elevator. The control box and forms for the gutter sections are included as parts of the unit. One end of the elevator rests in the lead-in chute, and the other is supported on a track and trolley attached to the outside of the barn above the gutter outlets.

The track and trolley permit the elevator to be shifted easily from one

(Continued on Page 24)

Hand milking is becoming outdated in North Carolina dairies. Milking machines save time and labor, increase production.



Mr. Ed Collison, Manager, Columbia Basin Electric Co-op, says:

"Kaiser Aluminum has never let us down!"

"In all the time we've worked with Kaiser Aluminum," says Mr. Collison, "they've never let us down. They have made all deliveries on time, and the information they furnish is always accurate and helpful.

"This kind of service is especially important to us today, because we now are using aluminum on all services and plan to use it on all future construction.

"One of our recent jobs consisted of hooking up over 400 horsepower for irrigation pumps ranging from 15 to 75 horsepower. We built 40 miles of conversion over very rough terrain in about three months. Using #4 7/1 ACSR, we spanned from 450 to 1700 feet!

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	#1/0-7, #3/0-19	4/64"

TRIPLEX (Neoprene Covered)

CODE NAME:	AWG SIZE
Perch	#6
Carp	#4
Shad	#2

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Co-ops, CP&L Spar For Kerr Dam Power

A series of newspaper stories last month added new fuel to the long-smoldering dispute over how power from the John Kerr Dam at Buggs Island should be distributed. And right in the middle of it came a timely announcement from the Department of Interior that a decision had been reached in a similar case in Georgia.

The issue in the stories was a familiar one. It involved the right of 14 North Carolina cooperatives to use government power without buying it through a middleman. Five co-ops here and 12 in Virginia buy the power directly from the government through a "wheeling" arrangement with the Virginia Electric and Power Company.

Under this agreement, VEPCO takes the power into its transmission system at the dam, and delivers a similar amount to the co-op load centers. The co-ops pay VEPCO for "wheeling" the power, but they remain customers of the government so far as charges for the power are concerned.

Co-ops in the CP&L area have insisted upon a similar arrangement. CP&L, however, wants to buy the power outright at the dam and resell it to the co-ops. The newspaper exchange set forth the views of both parties, and included a statement by CP&L President Louis Sutton that a new proposal had been submitted to the Department of Interior.

Co-op officials shot back that they had never been permitted to see the new CP&L proposal, and that the company had refused to answer letters about it. CP&L said the new proposal would presumably be negotiated after a decision was reached by Interior on a similar case in Georgia.

There rural electric co-ops have been locked in a dispute with the Georgia Power Company over the marketing of power from the Clark Hill Dam in South Carolina. Both groups had submitted proposals for its purchase.

Just as things were warming up in North Carolina, Interior announced that Clark Hill power would be sold to the Georgia Power Company, who in turn could sell it to the co-ops. The co-ops, Interior said, could have 30 days to think it over.

They thought for a few days and called a meeting in Atlanta for March 1 to decide on a course of action. Since it had been widely speculated that the Clark Hill decision would set a pattern for Buggs Island, several North Carolina co-op officials met with them as ob-

(Continued on Page 25)

Bostian Is Formally Installed at State

New chancellor of State College calls for more emphasis on development of leadership, less on vocational skills; sees danger in subsidized research. Faculty will be urged to try new ideas, apply new techniques

Raleigh Times Photo

(Right) Mrs. C. H. Bostian proudly adjusts her husband's robe prior to inaugural ceremonies.

BEFORE an audience of some 3,000 persons, Dr. Carey Hoyt Bostian beeame the seventh chancellor of North Carolina State College on February 22. The Rowan County native, who actually began his duties last September 1, was handed the college's charter and seal by Governor Umstead, and promised to uphold traditions and at the samc time expand benefits to the students and to the State.

President Gordon Gray of the University presided at the ceremony held in the William Neal Reynolds Auditorium, Raleigh, and charged the new chancellor ". . . it is your duty and privilege to seek out the educational needs of the people. . . ."

In his inaugural address, Dr. Bostian said that "State College has a specific duty to train leaders in agriculture and industry and for making known to our farmers and industrialists the most efficient methods and techniques."

To the students attending the ceremony, the new chancellor said: "When you leave this campus, I hope you will have not merely a sound technical training but also personality and background of experience which will quickly take you to a position of leadership."

To the faculty of State College, their new leader urged that "teaching should be continued with the same high standards with perhaps a little more emphasis on the development of leadership and resourcefulness in our students and a little less on vocational skills and techniques."

Dr. Bostian's message to the foundations which spend thousands of dollars on certain types of rcsearch at the college was ". . . I have some fear that the increasing tendency to pay for research is a mixed blessing and may decrease interest in research for its own sake. There is a grave danger that when projects are devised to meet the demands and provisions of a contract there is reduced likelihood of making discoveries of fundamental value."

"Everything we seek to do," continued Dr. Bostian, "has a direct bearing on the economic development of our State and the prosperity of our people."

Radio, TV Programs Planned

After citing the college's contributions to the life of the State, Dr. Bostian announced that a daily farm program will begin on March 1 and will be carried by more than 100 radio stations. Telecasting will begin at the college on the first of September.

On the subject of new media of communications, Dr. Bostian said that "we should constantly seek better ways of stimulating, identifying and rewarding superior teaching. Executive emphasis on research may cause the staff member with dual responsibilities to neglect his teaching and the full-time teacher to be discouraged by a feeling that teaching is not properly appreciated."

Research and Teaching

"On the other hand," hc continued, "I do think that every teacher should spcnd some time seeking to enlarge the frontiers of knowlcdge in his field of interest and that he should be motivated to do so by a genuine interest in exploring the unknown.

"Our faculty will be encouraged to try new ideas in their teaching and to introduce values of liberal education in all courses. While somc specific courses in the humanities are especially devised courses are undoubtedly needed to insure the well-rounded education of our students. I contend that they do not provide the exclusive means of developing the completely-oriented student."

The seventh chancellor of one of the leading technical institutions in the world joined the State College faculty in 1930. At the time he was selected from 116 applicants to become chancellor, he was director of instruction in the School of Agriculture.

A Purchasing Guide for the Prospective Range

When shopping for an el only those extras you ca Extra features on ranges, add to the initial cost

HAVE you ever thought when looking at the 1954 line of electric ranges, equipped with everything from electronic units (on which food cannot burn or even scorch) to color panels to match the color scheme of the kitchen, just how they got to be so wonderful? A peep into the history of the evolution of the electric range shows a long, searching process in the development of this gleaming appliance, which has long been taken for granted by many a homemaker.

It all started with a man named Benjamin Franklin, who, even before the American Revolution, took the first step in developing the modern range by being one of the first to foresee the practical uses of electricity. He was also the first person to conceive the idea of producing heat by passing an electric current over fine wires.

This was tried in 1761—but the generated heat melted the wires. In 1859, scientists discovered that the heat could be generated by passing an electric current through a coil of platinum. The use of platinum wires, however, was far and away too expensive for practical use, and so scientists continued their search for the right kind of wire which would not melt at cooking temperatures, and would not be prohibitive in cost.

First Ranges Sold

Years of research ensued, and, finally, in 1906, A. L. March developed an alloy of nickel and chromium which proved to be the answer, and the first ranges were made for commercial sale. These first ranges were made of walnut and were fitted with an alumnium oven and smaller baking compartments. Later the electric surface units were placed in the chassis of a gasoline stove.

From 1910 to 1936, the following improvements were added: Thermostatic heat controls, porcelain enamel exterior finishes, enclosed-type surface units, and table-top design.

And so on, until today, when we see the 1954 models, bedecked in alabaster splendor. This modern model is sturdy in construction. The entire range is covered with enamel porcelain which makes it rust and corrosion proof, and easy to clean. It is designed to include work space, and to be an attractive feature in the kitchen. It contains surface units in varying numbers and sizes, enabling the homemaker to match the size of her cooking utensil to the size of the surface unit of her range. And each units provides a variety of cooking heats. In all ovens, a thermostatic oven heat control is provided, so that all types of oven cooking can be accomplished at the best temperatures. This oven is heavily insulated so that it will be an efficient baking device and maintain the necessary constant temperatures.

In addition to these standard features, each new year's model offers additional conveniences, saving time and labor for the homemaker. However, the range-buyer, like the prospective automobile buyer, must plan wisely before purchasing the electric range—for all these new convenience features add to the initial purchase price of the range. All these features are marvelous conveniences for the homemaker, but she should consider each of them in the light of her own needs and habits before purchasing

Here is a standard electric range containing the component parts: surface units, oven with metal shelves and thermostatic heat control, broiler; but few of the "extras". The result is a very efficient range at a very reasonable initial cost.

wner

nge, choose
l—and use.
utomobiles,
appliance.

them.

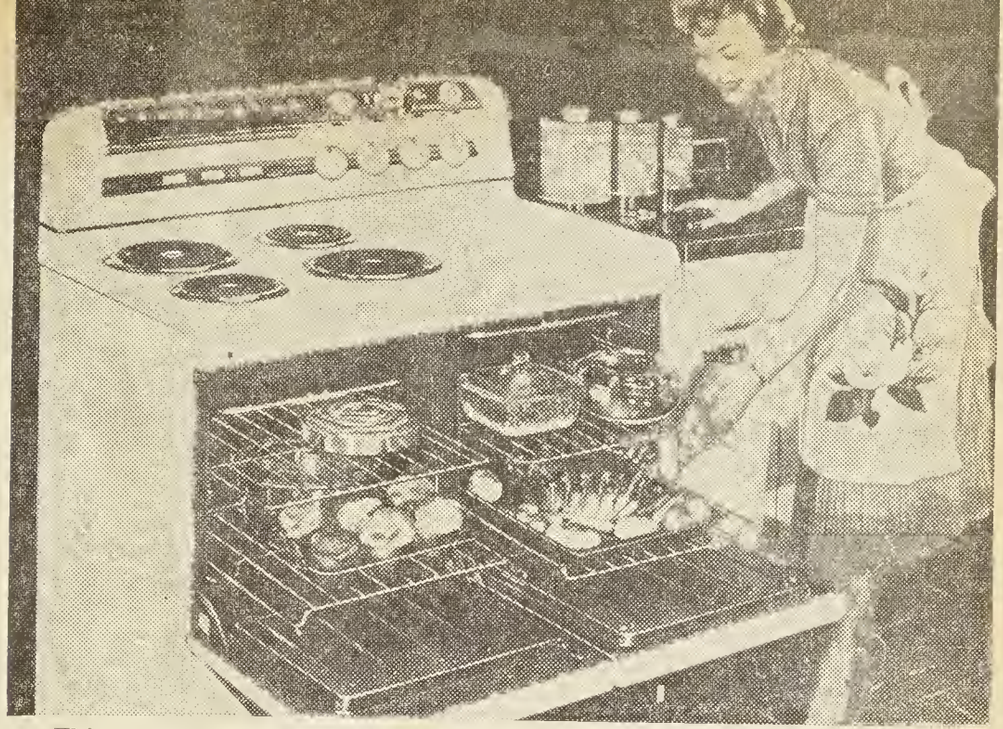
Component Parts

The National Electrical Manufacturers of America have listed the following features as component parts of the standard electric range: The surface units, the deep-well cooker (although this is not a standard part of all ranges, the additional cost, if any, is very slight. Some models contain a convertible deep-well cooker and regular eye unit. This does add to the intial cost), oven with metal shelves and theromstatic heat control, and broiler with broiler rack and pan. All standard cooking operations can be performed successfully with these units and equipment—and all other features are "extras" which will up the price of the appliance.

The homemaker's habits are of utmost importance in judging the importance of these extra conveniences. Take for example, the automatic timing device (which now appears on most models—but not all of them). Although this is of special use to the homemaker who may be away from home a great deal, many other homemakers discover that they never use this added attraction on their ranges. Other items which add to the cost of the electric range, but which are not necessary to many homemakers, are: Clocks, timers, appliance outlets, lights in the oven, lamps, etc.

In choosing the size of the new electric range, the homemaker should consider her needs—the size of her family—the quantity of food she must cook at one time. She must consider, too, the size of her kitchen. Some of the larger ranges might not fit into the quarters she can allow for her range.

In short, the purchaser should examine well all the special features on the new ranges, and, after considering the amount of money to be used on the appliance, decide just which of these special features she will use and which of them can be omitted. And, above all, the new appliance should be soundly built, guaranteed by a reliable manufacturer, and give maximum efficiency in the job for which it is designed.



This range, a double-oven model, has many additional features: picto-heat, timed appliance outlet, full-width storage drawer, top light, and clock and automatic timer to control the right oven. Such "extras" are convenient, but expensive.

How to Efficiently Clean the Electric Range

1. The Porcelain Enamel Finish. Wipe range top with damp cloth after each meal. Always clean the range when it is cool. Though range tops are stain-resistant, milk or acid foods (such as fruit juices or vinegar) may discolor the surface if left too long, and should be wiped up promptly. When cleaning the chromium trim, use soap and warm water. Dry and rub gently with soft cloth. Avoid using harsh abrasives.

2. The Surface Heating Units. When spillovers run into the surface units, let the spilled food first burn itself to carbon. Then turn off the switch, let unit cool, and remove the carbonized food with a bristle brush.

3. Heat Reflector Plates. Some plates may be removed, washed, dried and replaced. Others are cleaned by raising the heating unit (whn cold) and wiping underneath.

4. Mounting Rims. Be sure to lift the surface units occasionally and clean the mounting rims into which they fit.

5. Drip Trays. Drip trays (under surface units) should be removed from time to time and cleaned thoroughly with soap and water. Replace them after they are dried.

6. Heating Elements. (1) Enclosed type units may be cleaned by wiping with a damp cloth wrung out of soapy, warm water. (2) Ring-type units and cast metal units are best cleaned by rubbing the surface with heavy waxed paper. (3) Open-coil units should be cleaned by sprinkling a few drops of water on the inside of a tin pie pan and inverting the pan over the unit. Then switch to a high heat for a few minutes; turn off, remove the pie pan and blow away any charred particles that remain.

7. The Deep-Well Cooker. Clean this feature after each use. Wipe out the inside well with a cloth wrung out of warm soap water. Then wipe with a cloth wrung out of clear water, and dry carefully. Wash the trivet which supports the utensil in the deep-well cooker, inset pans and other accessories in the dishpan. Never put an insulated lid into water. Wash the large kettle or inset pan each time it is used.

8. The Oven. Be sure the oven is cool before cleaning. Use warm water and a mild soap or non-abrasive powder. Remove oven shelves, heat distributor, and oven units, and clean the over lining and the inside of the oven door. If splattered grease has been baked into the finish, apply a weak solution of ammonia and, if convenient, let stand overnight. Then, clean with clear water.

9. Broiler Pan and Rack. Allow broiler to cool so that the melted fat and drippings will coagulate in the broiler pan. Then scrape off the fat and wipe out the pan with a paper towel. Wash in hot soapy water, rinse and dry carefully. Scrub the broiler rack with a stiff soapy brush, using a mild abrasive if necessary. Rinse with hot water and dry.

Farmers Fully Own 71% Of All Production Credit Associations

Farmer-members of 78 production credit associations paid off the last of their government-owned stock in the past year and now fully own these credit cooperatives, A. T. Esgate, Deputy Governor and Director, Production Credit Service of the Farm Credit Administration, reported last month. This brings the total owned outright by farmers on February 1 to 354, or 71 per cent of the 498 PCA's.

Those becoming fully farmer-owned in North Carolina last year are: Ahoskie, Asheville, Dunn, Monroe, Elizabeth City, Laurinburg and New Bern.

When the production credit associations were started in 1933, the government furnished $90 million of their capital stock. Since then, farmer-members have purchased enough stock in PCA's to permit a reduction in the government's investment to less than $5 million. Each farmer-member owns capital stock in his PCA at least equal to five per cent of the amount of his loan. Many farmer-members, however, have purchased additional stock to assist their PCA's in becoming completely farmer-owned sooner.

Most of the 144 PCA's that still have some government capital have repaid a large part of it and are rapidly approaching the goal of 100 per cent of their total net worth.

Robert S. Allen Reports

(Continued from page 5)

power-hungry Northwest. Not only are there no new dams, but to make matters worse, construction on two dams, the Dallas and Chief Joseph, is set back a whole year. The Pacific Northwest will lose 232,000 kilowatts in 1956, 300,000 kilowatts in 1957 and 330,000 in 1958. That is downright scandalous."

"The Eisenhower budget is a deadly attack on all public power," charged Senator Wayne Morse (Oreg.). "With power needs doubling every ten years, not one kilowatt of cheap power is in sight. All we can expect is high-cost electricity which will rob all the regions of the countless economic advantages of this great resource."

"It's the same story with TVA," added Hill. "And that's why it is imperative that we organize at once to fight this vicious and reactionary throttling of public power development."

Note: Senator Wayne Morse was unanimously named chairman of a special subcommittee to formulate plans for this battle.

Flashes

The House Ways and Means Committee, that is writing the new tax bill, has rejected a proposal by Representative Sid Camp, (Ga.) to tax all farm cooperatives. Camp offered his scheme at a closed-door meeting, and when he was rebuffed indicated he would make another try in the House itself . . . REA Administrator Nelsen has again taken a firm stand against increasing the 2 per cent interest rate on power and telephone loans. He made this statement in a letter to the House Interior Committee last fall . . . Assistant Interior Secretary Fred G. Aandahl has assured members of Congress that he will confer with the House Interior Committee before government power rates are increased in the Missouri Basin . . . As of January 1, REA had pending loan applications totaling $170,911,287. In addition, notifications had been received that other loans amounting to $59,933,175 will be sought . . . Administrator Nelsen declares he is opposed to REA-financed cooperatives entering the retail business to sell electrical equipment . . . Representative Clifford Hope (Kans.), chairman of the House Agriculture Committee, has suggested to President Eisenhower that farmers be permitted to choose their own price-support program by ballot. Said Hope, "We could put two or more proposals into the farm law for each commodity. Farmers could vote on which one they wish to operate under."

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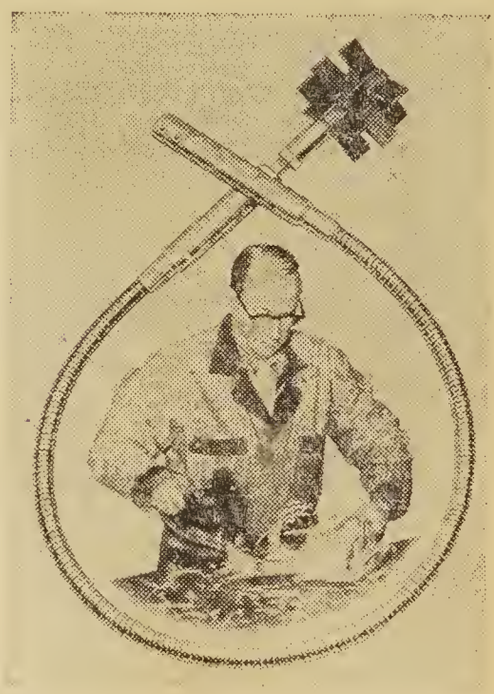
Inexpensive Chicken Picker Now on Market

Poultrymen who have long felt the need for a compact, inexpensive picker may find the answer to their problem in a unit now being manufactured by a Chicago company.

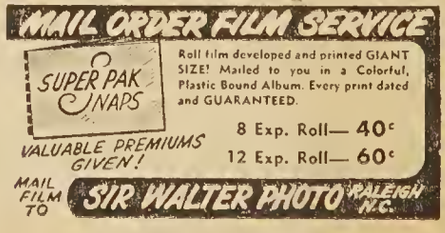
Tradenamed "Quick-Pick", the new device was designed to meet the needs of the thousands of farmers, chicken raisers and poultry processors whose operations are not extensive enough to justify the cost of a large size, commercial type picker. It should serve a worthy purpose on North Carolina farms where hand picking is a troublesome and profit-shrinking factor in the poultry operation.



The unit consists of a 50-inch flexible shaft that attaches to any motor and a new, cleverly designed rubber padded picking unit which can be instantly attached or removed from the shaft.

The new picker has reportedly been tested by a number of chicken breeders and poultry plant operators. Photostatic reports of these tests indicate that it is highly efficient.

The unit retails for $22.50. Complete details are available from the E. B. Wilson Co., 1703 Cass Avenue, Detroit 26, Michigan.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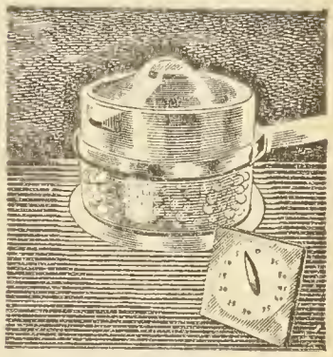


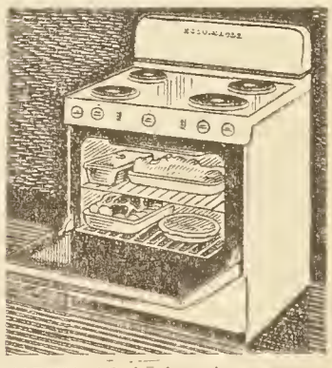
NEW! Microtube "Instant-Heat" surface units start cooking fast . . . so fast, soup for 4 in 4 minutes! And new bowl-type drip pans make cleaning so easy. They lift out and can be washed just like any cooking utensil.

NEW! Easy-clean oven! Let pies and casserole dishes drip . . . your cleaning worries are over. Just slip out the new removable oven bottom and wash it off at the sink slick as a whistle. Easier cleaning, better baking . . . it's wonderful!

Here's our birthday gift to you—a bonus broiler in a single oven range. Imagine, with this Electric Range you can now broil and bake at the same time with the same ease as with a double-oven range . . . and at a single-oven price! The separate bonus broiler on the left cooks steaks and chops as tender and tasty as an open charcoal fire . . . and the giant oven at right bakes evenly and exactly, assuring professional results with every cake you make.

Kelvinator's 40th Anniversary brings you

A bonus broiler in a single-oven electric range—at a single-oven price!



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TVA FOLKS CAN TAKE HEART

Sebewaing (Pop., 1,910) Ignores Propaganda, Snubs Giant Utility

By Ronald Ross, Managing Editor
Public Power Magazine

In the weeks and months ahead as they fight to save their power program from schemes aimed at bringing them private power, folks in the Tennessee Valley can take heart from the story of a small village in Michigan. Early in December, voters in Sebewaing, Michigan, turned out to the polls in record numbers to overwhelmingly approve a $177,000 bond issue. By their vote, they also: made possible the purchase of a new engine for their municipal light plant; reasserted their right to own and operate their own electric system; and handed one of the Nation's largest and loudest private power companies a resounding slap in its corporate face.

Sebewaing (population: 1,910) is located in the "thumb" of Michigan, north of Detroit, and has had its own municipal light plant for more than four decades.

In August, 1952, the Village Council of Sebewaing voted unanimously in an open meeting to purchase a new engine for the light plant, and a contract for a 1136-kw diesel unit was signed with the National Supply Company. Within a few months, the new engine was to be installed and in operation at Sebewaing, but it turned out to be more than a year later, after a long bitter fight climaxed in the December bond election, that the village finally got its new engine.

Giant Foe

Only a few days after the Village Council's vote, the giant Detroit Edison Company, generally ranked as one of the largest power companies in the country, aimed a portion of its vast propaganda machinery at Sebewaing. A long and bitter critic of such power operations as TVA, Detroit Edison apparently decided to do something about Sebewaing, a spot of public power in the midst of the company's service area.

Letters from company officials purported to show Sebewaing residents how much money they would save if the village bought its additional power requirements from Detroit Edison. Company representatives began knocking on Sebewaing doors to talk about the advantages of private power. And advertisements in *The Sebewaing Blade,* a local weekly newspaper, not only talked about savings and drew shocking pictures of the heavy debt involved in the purchase of the engine, but also insinuated that the open-meeting decision somehow hadn't afforded any opportunity for the people to make their own decision.

Round One went to the municipal light plant. The residents of Sebewaing showed no inclination to reverse the Council's decision. Superintendent Harold Wagner of the municipal plant charged that the company was "twisting facts and figures." Council officials pointed out that a contract had been signed for the new engine. Even *The Blade,* profiting from the company's advertising, was refuting in front page editorial columns the company's paid advertising on inside pages.

To Court

The next round was fought in court. Sebewaing Industries, Inc., a local firm, sought an injunction against the purchase of the engine, contending that the Council could not make the purchase without a vote of the residents of the village. During the year-long court battle, attorneys for the village minced no words in stating that Detroit Edison was behind the litigation.

The company itself gave a dramatic demonstration of its interest late in 1952. Detroit Edison crews worked around the clock completing a new line and constructing a new substation on the outskirts of Sebewaing. Why the haste? The substation was completed one night, and the next morning it was testified in court that Detroit Edison was ready and able, as well as willing, to serve Sebewaing. It is interesting to note that the village had never requested service from the company, yet Detroit Edison built the facilities at a time when materials were scarce and were being allocated by the Government.

A picture in *The Blade* showed an 11-man crew working on the substation one night as the deadline for the court appearance neared. *The Blade* also noted that the construction crews included guards and indignantly asked: "Are the guards armed? If so, against whom?"

The court fight ended in October when the Michigan Supreme Court ruled that the Village Council lacked authority to buy the engine. Instead, a bond issue would have to be approved by 60% of the voters, the State's highest court held. The vote was set for December 4.

Propaganda Guns

Prior to the bond vote, Detroit Edison again leveled its propaganda guns at the municipal plant. Vote "no," the company advised, arguing that its standby service could provide the additional power needed by Sebewaing. The company explained that it wasn't trying to take over the municipal system, but merely to provide standby service, although, of course, if the village would sell the system, Detroit Edison would be

(Continued on page 24)

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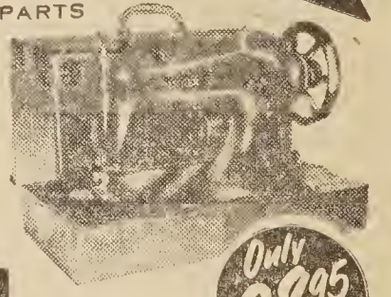

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TRI-STATE SEWING & SUPPLY CO.

Free to first 25 customers: one oil can, 1 bottle of oil, 1 screw driver for use of coupon.

Tri-State Sewing and Supply Co.
609 S. 5th St., Louisville, Ky.
I would like a free home demonstration of your guaranteed rebuilt SINGER MACHINE at no obligation to me. I understand demonstration will be made anywhere in North Carolina.
Name .....
Address .....
Town ..... State .....
If R.F.D., please send directions.

WNCT Expands Telecasting Time to 68 Hours Since Taking the Air

A. Hartwell Campbell, general manager of TV Station WNCT, Channel 9, Greenville, has announced that plans are progressing on the construction of the station's permanent 874-foot tower and viewers will be informed of the construction schedule very soon.

Because of delay in delivery of the permanent tower, WNCT constructed a temporary 324-foot tower in order to go on the air without further delay. Since taking the air on December 22, the station has expanded its telecasting schedule from 42 hours a week to 68 hours.

"During this month (March)," Campbell says, "we hope to be backed up in our scheduling to noon. We have excellent reports on reception with the 324-foot tower, but the reports have not slowed our eagerness to get started on the 874-foot permanent tower."

The station is rapidly rounding out this plan to extend its telecasting day to 12:00 on weekdays with the present schedule, which starts at 2:45 on weekday afternoons, expected to be extended earlier this month.

Beginning this month, Mrs. Peggy Kyle of Kinston will conduct WNCT's new cooking show, which is tentatively scheduled at 1:30 p.m. on weekdays. The station has installed kitchen equipment and Mrs. Kyle will demonstrate cooking techniques and show the development of recipes on the air.

Other programs added to WNCT's schedule during the past month are "Break the Bank" and "Playhouse of Stars."

WNCT is affiliated with all four TV networks, CBS, NBC, ABC and DuMont, with CBS as a primary affiliate.

Use of Educational TV Urged by Study Group

Adequate use of television as a medium of education was one of the proposals recently set up for the improvement of the University of North Carolina by a committee representing the divisions of the consolidated University—the University at Chapel Hill, Women's College at Greensboro, and State College at Raleigh.

Other proposals of the committee were: a more selective admission policy; provision for improving quality of teaching by lighter work loads and greater regard for excellence; lighter teaching loads for faculty members doing important research; and greater recognition for superior students.

"I Love Lucy" Team Succeeds in Business

Lucille Ball and Desi Arnaz, the married stars of the very popular "I Love Lucy" TV show, are successful in their off-video business ventures as well as their own show. "Desilu, Inc." and "Desilu Production, Inc." are fabulous successes, the stars admit.

Desilu, Inc. did business with 31 national manufacturers who wanted the "Lucy" tag on their items last year. Their products appeared in 1,200 department stores throughout the country. Lucy has robes, aprons, sweaters, blouses, baby carriages, kiddie baths, diaper bags and hobby horses for namesakes. One company alone sold more than 3-million "I Love Lucy" coloring books and cut-outs in 1953.

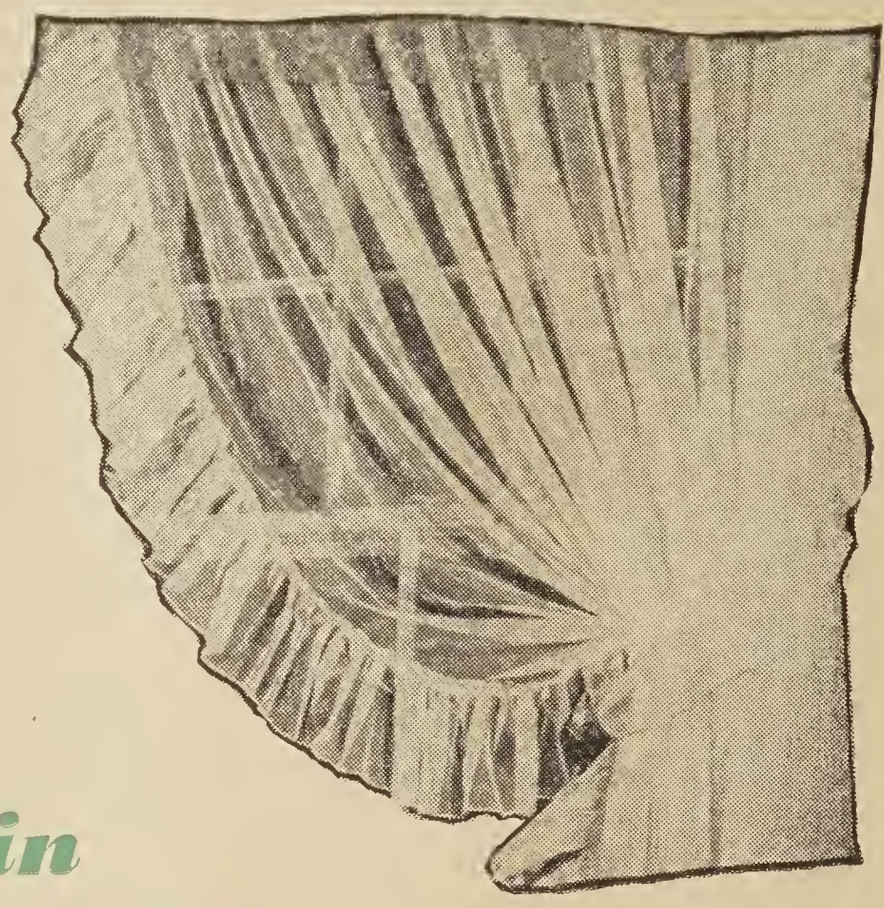
Desilu Production, Inc., is now the largest TV film producing company in the world, with five major network shows, and more in the immediate future.

Your Ad in the Rural Exchange Will Reach 90,000 Tar Heel Farmers

"No bend, no stoop. You'll have to watch your diet, Madam."

The Carolina Homemaker

Edited by Rebekah Rivers



The Curtain Rises On

A New Look in Window Dressings

Just as the bulky, frill-burdened dresses of the past have given way to the trim, smart attire of today's woman, so has home decor been simplified and modernized. Curtains, especially, have received this new treatment.

Today's homemaker is as wary of the over-fussy silhouette in her window decoration as she is in her personal appearance. She chooses her curtains on the same utilitarian-plus-beauty principle that governs her choice of frocks.

Just as in choosing a dress your first consideration in curtains is the fabric. How can you tell whether a fabric has all the qualities you want in a curtain? How will the various curtain fabrics react to conditions in your home? Will they wear well? How should they be cared for?

Curtain fabric technicians at the Hathaway Manufacturing Co. of New Bedford, Mass., are constantly at work analyzing and testing fabrics to answer these questions. Here are some of their conclusions:

It is of the utmost importance to the life and beauty of your curtains that they be made of a "balanced" fabric. Some fabrics emphasize one or two advantages but won't wear well after hanging and can't stand the laundering test. They can claim one or two good features, but many more are needed to meet high quality standards. A truly "balanced" fabric, however, combines all the qualities which produce beauty and long wear. These combined qualities in Hathaway nylon marquisette, for example, include high resistance to sunlight; shrinkage held down to less than one percent; ease of washing and quick drying so that they will hold their shape and need little pressing. These features are finally "sealed-in" by an exclusive finishing process so that they retain their beauty no matter how often they are laundered.

Dacron, the truly luxurious curtain fabric, is distinguished for its pure white color and the wrinkle resistance which

Dotted Curtains

Ruffled nylon hung behind a pair of dotted curtains makes a large glass area a cozy, comfortable one.

makes it possible to rehang Dacron curtains after quick washing and no pressing. Dacron has excellent resistance to sunlight, to moths, mildew or flame.

Orlon is the wisest choice where unusual exposure to sun, heat, soot and weather are found. This fabric, with its attractive creamy, off-white color, is also wrinkle resistant and shrinks less than one percent.

The permanent finish has also been applied to a crisp, snow-white Organdy. This fabric is a reliable old favorite which can give just the right touch of ruffled freshness to any window. It shrinks only about one percent, wears sturdily and is an excellent buy at moderate cost.

Fluffy cotton dots woven into fine combed cotton marquisette make Hathaway Dots, a dainty, durable curtain with a textured look. This is a traditionally American fabric which has graced millions of homes and is a fine value budget-wise.

Having made your decision about the curtain fabrics you prefer, the selection of styles can be made without apprehension.

There is no hard and fast rule about length or style. You may prefer tiers, casement lengths or floor lengths—and you may enjoy them in a modern city or in an informal country house. You may want to hang Priscillas or criss-cross curtains in austere rooms because these styles give the necessary touch of movement and activity to what would otherwise be a rather cold decor. On the other hand, there is nothing that gives more elegance to a formal room than floor-touching tailored sheers, or to an informal room than dainty ruffled tie-backs.

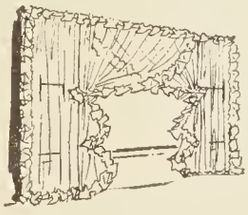
Crisp, fresh white curtains are favored in most households, but a touch of color often adds elegance. When used with discrimination, color can give a new "feeling" to a room. Nylon curtains in pale yellow or delicate rose will give a warmer light to a north-facing window during the winter months. In summer, nylon sheers in pale green or blue will seem to cool and subdue hot sunlight.

How fresh and lovely your room looks when the new curtains are hung. You'd like them always to have that crisp, smooth appearance. With proper care, they will. The following methods are best for the care and laundering of your new curtains.

Always shake the curtains gently during routine cleaning to remove loose dust. Wash them as soon as they show soil, shaking them well first.

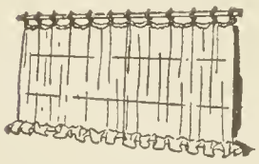
Don't rub or squeeze. Swirl them by hand in lukewarm suds. You might wish to use a detergent for additional brightness. Rinse twice in lukewarm water. Allow them to hang freely while drying.

Picture Windows



A picture window, flanked by narrow windows, can be curtained as a single unit using one criss-cross on the center window and ruffled curtains on either side.

Kitchen Windows



For a small kitchen window try a pair of tier curtains. Hang them with the new cafe clips. These clips are simple to remove for washing.

With a cool iron, press lengthwise while the curtains are still slightly damp.

Never use a bleach on your curtains since such chemicals affect the finish of some fabrics, turning them yellow. You may wish to use some starch for added crispness for your ruffled curtains, although none of the fabrics mentioned here really need starching.

A new illustrated booklet called "All About Curtains" is available if you want further information. This practical and entertaining booklet takes the mystery out of curtain buying. It describes the various quality fabrics; takes up decor problems, and discusses proper hanging, measuring and care. You'll find it an invaluable aid in solving your curtain problems. Request it from the Hathaway Manufacturing Co., New Bedford, Mass.

Care and Handling of Curtains

Washing

1. Shake curtains gently to remove loose dust during routine cleaning. Curtains should always be washed as soon as they show signs of soiling, and the first step is to remove excess dirt that just shakes loose.

2. Wash in lukewarm suds. Do not rub or squeeze. Gently move curtains through suds. Rinse twice in lukewarm water.

3. Allow curtains to hang freely while drying.

4. Press lengthwise while slightly damp. Be careful not to use a too-hot iron. Repeated ironing of most fabrics at high temperatures may cause yellowing.

Soaps and Detergents

Mild detergents do the best job on curtains. Detergents give the curtains whiteness and brightness. Mild soap flakes and powder are also satisfactory.

Starching and Bleaching

DO NOT USE CHLORINE or other bleach, as bleaching affects the finish of some fabrics and turns them yellow.

Patterns

2741. A brilliant fashion future is in store for this princess style with unmounted sleeves (in either short or three-quarter lengths). Sizes are 10-20. Size 16: Either short or three-quarter sleeve dress takes 3¼ yds. of 54-in.

2303. Butterfly dresses for little girls as as important as Easter bonnets for mothers. This important sew-easy is side-buttoned to save ironing time! Sizes 2-8. Size 4: 1½ yds. of 35 or 39-in. or one 100-lb. feed bag!

2657. Not just an ordinary cap sleeved cotton—but one with brief bolero-like cut to give it new character! Easy-to-make in one fabric, or — use crisp eyelet contrast for neckline and pocket inserts. Sizes 12-20, 36-42. Size 18: 3 7/8 yds. 35-in.

2033. So easy in the making—so beautiful to see! The full flared skirt and fitted top with short or three-quarter sleeves with slightly flared cuffs. Collar is the smart new horseshoe design! Sizes 10-20. Size 16: 5 yds. of 35-in. fabric.

2862. A smooth and neatly proportioned princess dress with band trimmed neckline, sleeves. Easy-to-cut and easy-to-sew because front neckband and center front panel are cut-in-one! Sizes are 12-20, 36-44. Size 18: 4½ yds. of 39-in. fabric.

Send THIRTY-FIVE CENTS (in coins, no stamps) for each pattern to: Carolina Farmer, Pattern Department, P. O. Box 42, Old Chelsea Station, New York 11, N. Y. For Fall-Winter Fashion Books, send additional 25c.

FREE PATTERN SERVICE

Simple-to-wear yet smartly styled, this hat is crocheted of Coats & Clark's "O.N.T." Speed-Cro-Sheen and trimmed with black sequins and tiny black beads.

Pattern Order Form

Please send without charge pattern leaflets which I have indicated below. I am enclosing a STAMPED SELF-ADDRESSED envelope for the patterns I have checked.

[] Hat (S-452)

Electric Membership Corporation.....

Comments .....

.....

.....

This coupon expires April 20. Orders should be in by this date. Address coupons to: **Rebekah Rivers, Carolina Farmer, Box 1699, Raleigh, N. C.**

Over the Co-op Lines

Buying Men's Suits

Do you find yourself at a loss when it comes to helping the men in your family select new suits? The Department of Agriculture's Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics evidently felt that a lot of women (and men) need some instruction in suit buying, and for that reason have prepared a booklet, entitled "Buying Men's Suits." If you'd like one for your family send 15 cents to the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. Ask for U. S. Department of Agriculture Miscellaneous Publication No. 688.

Feed Bag Sewing

The National Cotton Council has just released its 1954 "Idea Book for Sewing with Cotton Bags". Those of you who have used this booklet in the past will certainly look forward to the twenty-four pages of new suggestions for converting your feed bags into useful and pretty articles. And those of you who have not tried feed bag sewing should get started with the 1954 booklet (this is the fifteenth year the Council has prepared these Idea booklets). For your copy, write the National Cotton Council, P. O. Box 76, Memphis, Tennessee. And on the subject of feed bag sewing, we're anxious to know if you have tried any of the suggestions given in last month's *Farmer* for sewing from burlap bags. Let us know what luck you have in this new venture.

From the Readers

Mrs. H. D. Johnson, Harmony, Rt. 1, and Mrs. G. C. Pate, Fayetteville, Rt. 7, write that they are enjoying the free pattern service and the homemaking articles in the *Carolina Farmer*. And how about some more recipes from you electric homemakers — everyone seems to enjoy trying them.

Stocking Lingo

Are you ever confused about the terminology used by a stocking counter sales girl? I am—so I was delighted to read a release from Julia McIver, State College extension clothing specialist, explaining just exactly the meaning of the words "denier." . . .

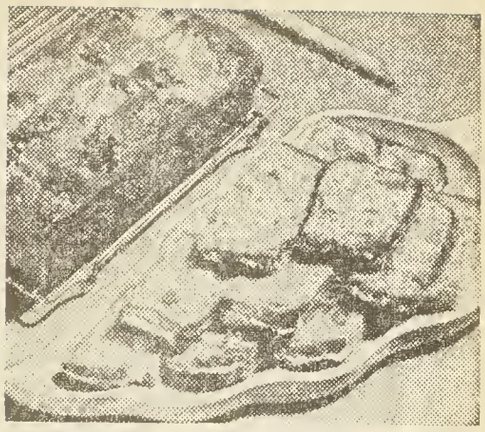
. . . Here's what she says:

Denier means the size of thickness of the thread or yarn out of which the stockings are made. Denier 15 means a very fine cobwebby yarn is used in sheer hose; 20 is a little heavier and 30 is still heavier and used in service weight hose.

Sweetbreads, A Tonic For Dull Breakfasts

Are your breakfasts getting monotonous? Why don't you take advantage of the many varieties of the basic pattern's food which are handy at the grocery? Vary the fruits you serve: one morning serve a juice, the next day a canned fruit; the next meal have a fresh fruit that's in season. There's no end to the changes you can make with the main dish of cereal and milk. Combine the cereal and fruit courses; try new milk toppings; use a different sweetener.

Here's a new sweetbread you might add for a special breakfast surprise. It's good for you and attractive, too:



Apricot Bran Bread furnishes a pleasant addition to the breakfast menu, the party table, or the school child's lunch box.

Apricot Bran Bread

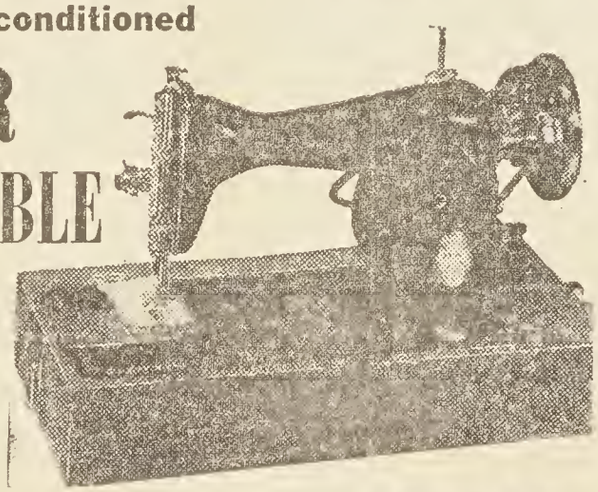
1 cup chopped dried apricots
1 cup whole bran
1 cup sour milk
½ cup sugar
2 tablespoons butter or margarine
1 egg, beaten
2 cups sifted all-purpose flour
2 teaspoons baking powder
½ teaspoon soda
½ teaspoon salt
½ cup chopped nuts

Combine apricots, whole bran, and sour milk; let stand 10 minutes. Cream together sugar and butter or margarine. Add egg and combine well. Sift together flour, baking powder, soda and salt. Add the sifted dry ingredients alternately with the whole bran mixture. Mix well. Fold in nuts. Put in greased 9x5x3-inch loaf pan and bake in moderate oven (350° F.) 1 hour. Yield: 1 loaf.

GUARANTEED FOR 2 YEARS!

Steve's Reconditioned

SINGER PORTABLE



Full Size - - -
Completely
Rebuilt!

Dial 3-7161 For Free Home Demonstration

24.50

Steve's Sewing Center
105½ Oberlin Road, Raleigh, N. C.
Gentlemen: I would like to have a FREE HOME DEMONSTRATION without obligation.
NAME .....
ADDRESS .....
CITY ..... PHONE .....
If R.F.D. Please Give Directions.

Sebewaing

(Continued from page 18)

glad to buy it.

A Citizens Committee for a Free and Independent Sebewaing, formed to defend the village plant, retorted that Detroit Edison standby service could cost Sebewaing thousands of dollars without providing any energy. "Standby is Goodbye," concluded a Citizens Committee handbill. Another handbill assailed the company's warnings about the debt on the village which would result from the $177,000 bond issue. Headed, "Who's Talking About Whose Debt?", it pointed out that the total debt of Detroit Edison is $315,539,200.

The Blade, in a front page editorial, declared: "the basic issue is: Should Sebewaing give away its municipal plant? There is no other issue."

Winning Vote

With only the bond issue to vote on, fully 90% of Sebewaing's voters turned out and backed the bond issue 668-186, far more than the 60% required under the Supreme Court ruling.

One of the ironic twists in the Sebewaing story is that less than a year before Detroit Edison began its campaign against the new engine for the village's light plant, the company had publicly proclaimed that it had no real quarrel with municipal systems and co-ops. An elaborate booklet issued by Detroit Edison under the title, "The ABC's of Public Power," roundly denounced TVA and all other Federal power. But a section headed "Local Public Systems Not Themselves a Threat" declared: "Municipal electric systems and REA co-ops, though publicly owned, are ordinarily subject to local scrutiny and control—just the same as business-managed companies. When not interferred with by the Federal Government, they are usually sensitive to local needs and problems. They become a part of the public power when manipulated from Washington for selfish political reasons." (Emphasis in original publication).

Sebewaing is quite a distance from the Tennessee Valley, but it's not many miles from the suburban Detroit district of Rep. George A. Dondero, (R. Mich.) chairman of the House Public Works Committee and author of legislation which would "free" Valley consumers from TVA power. As a matter of fact, what Congressman Dondero wants to bring to the Tennessee Valley is precisely the same thing that Detroit Edison wanted to bring Sebewaing: higher cost private power.

Dean Lists Dangers to REA

(Continued from page 7)

cording to the latest figures, there has been default on less than 22/100 of one per cent on loans falling due. It has been said that this financial record is unparalleled in the history of banking, government or private."

Deane's address was the highlight of a busy two-day meeting at which Alton P. Wall, manager of Randolph EMC at Asheboro, was named president of the Association for 1954. J. A. Ward, director from Four County EMC at Burgaw, was elected vice president, and J. L. Shearon, manager of Wake EMC at Wake Forest, was named secretary-treasurer.

In addition to taking action on routine business matters, the directors of the Association voted to sponsor a statewide 4-H Club electrical demonstration contest during 1954, and to meet with the North Carolina Congressional delegation in Washington to review the needs of the rural electrification program.

At an informal meeting on the afternoon of the 17th, the managers and directors listened attentively as J. K. Smith, manager of the Kentucky Rural Electric Cooperative Association, discussed the annual meeting caravan in that state. The caravan is a traveling electric "circus," complete with amusements, demonstrations and meeting tents, that appears at local co-op annual meetings.

At the same session the delegates heard discussions of transformer repairs, electrified farming and the recent electrcity vs. LP-gas tests conducted by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. *(Carolina Farmer,* January, 1954)

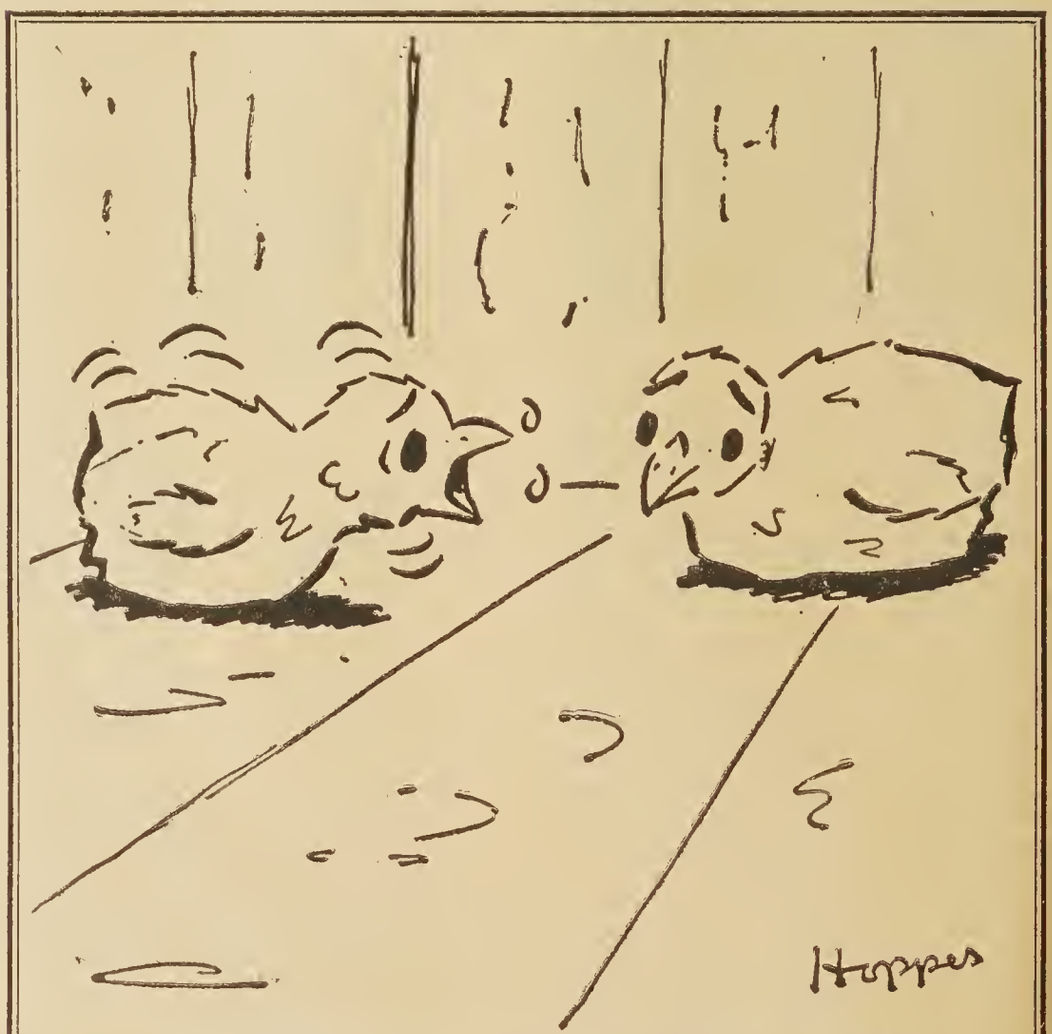
The mid-year meeting of the Association will be held in August at Morehead City.

Dairying

(Continued from page 11)

gutter to another, as well as guided into the barn for storage.

Not all of the equipment described here, of course, is necessary for Grade A classification. But all will considerably reduce the labor required for the production of milk of any grade.



"Just thinking of electricity makes me shudder. It starts us off in the incubator and winds us up in the broiler."

"Nickles for Know-How"

This voluntary assessment program is helping build a better life for all North Carolinians

A MULTITUDE of nickels contributed by the farm people of North Carolina through the splendid cooperation of the feed and fertilizer manufacturers is helping to build a better life for Tar Heels of every station and occupation.

Popularly known as "Nickels for Know-How", these five-cent pieces are being used for the employment of agricultural scientists in the laboratory, research workers on test farms throughout the state, and for agricultural extension workers whose job it is to take the findings of science directly onto farms and into farm homes.

The "Nickels for Know-How" idea was developed by a committee of the North Carolina Agricultural Foundation, Inc. The committee was composed of about 25 farmers and farm leaders, including representatives of the State Grange, the Farm Bureau, the feed and fertilizer industry and others.

In a special referendum held on November 3, 1951, Tar Heel farmers, by a margin of almost nine to one, approved a three-year plan whereby they would finance expanded agricultural research and education by contributing five cents a ton on all feeds and fertilizers they bought. The funds are paid to the North Carolina Department of Agriculture by the manufacturers and turned over to the N. C. Agricultural Foundation, Inc., at State College.

Program Began Jan. 1, 1954

The plan went into effect on January 1, 1952, and by March 31, 1952, the Department of Agriculture had collected $57,883.52 under the program. $144,000 was contributed for the calendar year 1952. (Note: Funds collected and turned over to the Foundation during the first three quarters of 1953 totaled $119,125.41, bringing the total collections since the beginning of the program to $253,627.67.)

This income reflects the emphasis farmers are placing on the wiser use of fertilizers. North Carolina farmers, seeking to enrich their soils and to increase their levels of production, are consuming more and more fertilizers. In the last eight years, the consumption of nitrogen has increased 71 per cent while the consumption of phosphorus and potash has jumped 42 and 66 per cent, respectively.

A check covering the first quarter returns on the "Nickels" program was turned over to the Agricultural Foundation on June 6, 1952.

On the same date, officials of the School of Agriculture appeared before the Foundation's executive committee and outlined some of the School's greatest opportunities. The committee approved requests for funds to employ nine new research workers, six graduate assistants for research work, and six new extension specialists. Most of these positions have now been filled, and the others are being filled as rapidly as properly trained personnel can be found.

Marshall to Morehead

(Continued from Page 4)

The Georgia co-ops are ripping mad about the whole thing. They feel that the Interior proposal is an outright violation of the preference clause. They insist that the contracts offered them make GPC the preference customer, and that only by having title to the power can they guarantee their rights. A long court fight seems to be in the offing, to be climaxed by a Supreme Court decision which will once and for all clarify the preference clause.

To see how this decision will affect North Carolina, see the news story on page 12 and **Statewide Report** on page 26.

Co-ops, CP&L Spar

(Continued from Page 12)

servers.

At the meeting, the Georgia cooperatives declared the Interior proposals violated the preference clause of the 1944 Flood Control Act (see **Statewide Report**, page 26), and was therefore illegal. They decided to ask for an additional 60 days in which to make counter-proposals. If everything else fails, they expressed their determination to carry the whole affair to the United States Supreme Court for a decision.

Here's The Way To Curb A Rupture

Successful Home Method That Anyone Can Use On Any Reducible Rupture Large Or Small

Thousands of ruptured men will rejoice to know that the full plan so successfully used by Capt. W. A. Collings for his double rupture from which he suffered so long will be sent free to all who write for it.

Merely send your name and address to Capt. W. A. Collings, Inc., Box 712-L, Watertown, N. Y. It won't cost you a cent to find out and you may bless the day you sent for it. Hundreds have already reported satisfactory results following this free offer. Send right away—NOW—before you put down this paper. (Advertisement).

The Rural Exchange

Agents Wanted

MAKE MONEY selling "Harmony Boutonniers." Hundreds using this method to make money for benefit of church club funds or personal profits. Beautiful linen handmade dress flowers. Made from natural fiber. Every woman a prospect. Send $3 for sample spring assortment, satisfaction guaranteed. Write for information. Clinard's, Dept. CF, Harmony, N. C.

MONEYMAKING HOMEWORK! We pay cash. Everything furnished. Experience unnecessary. Free details. Postcard requests answered. Hirsch, 1301-17 Hoe, Bronx 59, N. Y.

Lightning Protection

ELECTRA STOPS LIGHTNING four ways! Backed by a $5,000 guarantee! Quality first since 1907. Better than 99.9% protection. Write or call Howard Erwin, Distributor, Electra Protection Company, Phone 9343, Weldon, N. C.

Old Autos Wanted

DO YOU have an old auto stored away? Here's your opportunity to convert it into cash. Highest prices paid for early models. Also want old license tags. Write complete information, price wanted, to J. J. Malpass, Burgaw, N. C.

Watches, Jewelry

WATCHES WANTED. Any condition. Also broken jewelry, spectacles, dental gold, diamonds, silver. Cash sent promptly. Mail articles. Satisfaction guaranteed. Lowe's, Holland Building, St. Louis 1, Missouri.

For Sale

GARDEN TRACTOR with attachments. Almost new. Norman Lisk, Silver City, N. C.

Rural Exchange Rates

Rural Electric Co-op Members
5c Per Word
Others—10c Per Word
Send Payment With Advertisement
Minimum Ad, $1.00

SOUTHERN ENGINEERING COMPANY

ARCHITECTS—ENGINEERS

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Statewide Report

By William T. Crisp

On page 12 of this issue is a report of a news story exchange concerning who will be allowed to buy electric power directly from the government at John H. Kerr Dam in Virginia. Every consumer of electricity in North Carolina will be affected by the outcome of this issue.

In brief, the issue is this: The Federal law provides that non-profit electric co-operatives and municipalities have first right to purchase government-produced power. Carolina Power & Light Company takes the position that, at John H. Kerr Dam, it should have that right.

The power company has one weapon at its disposal which may prove decisive. It owns the only transmission system in this state capable of delivering the government power to the 14 cooperatives not now receiving it. (Five N. C. co-ops and 12 in Virginia are already buying some of this power directly from the government; Virginia Electric Power Company wheels it to them over its transmission lines.)

The people of North Carolina should take careful note of the history of CP&L's attitude on this issue. In 1952 the government itself proposed to build a transmission system into North Carolina. CP&L appeared before Congress and opposed this, arguing that it wasn't necessary and that the company had already agreed it would wheel this power to N. C. cooperatives if they so desired. After weighing this argument, Congress refused to authorize the government line.

Now CP&L refuses to enter an arrangement such as VEPCO has. The result is that 14 N. C. electric cooperatives are denied their lawful right to buy this power from the government.

Why has CP&L taken this indefensible position? Why does it insist that it, not the co-ops, be the government's direct customer, and this despite the fact that the company will get a large block of cheap hydro-electricity for its own purposes if it agrees to wheel as VEPCO has?

Could it be that the company wishes to remove forever a competitive source of power supply in North Carolina—a source which has already tempered power company rates in general? If N. C. co-ops and municipalities are prevented from buying directly from this source, the power companies in this state will have a virtual monopoly on all power supplies.

EDITORIALS

The Greatest Danger

In his address last month to directors of Tarheel Electric Membership Association, (see page 7), Representative C. B. Deane listed three things that threaten the future of the rural electrification program.

Mr. Deane's three dangers are very real; and it is significant that all three were spawned within the halls of congress. There Mr. Deane has observed their birth and growth, and what he has seen causes him great concern. He put it this way:

"The squeeze play is on. You don't hear or detect outright attacks on REA, but your leaders know that unless an aroused consumer public takes a stand for what is right, your great REA program may go by default."

We would add only that complacency is the great enemy of any democratic institution. Mr. Deane's statement calls attention to the fact that too many rank and file consumers of co-op power are beginning to take rural electrification for granted. This is the one great danger to the program that underlies all others. If it is overcome, we have no fears for the future of REA.

Because the strength of the program is in the people who made it successful—the farmers who own the cooperatives. Throughout the country they have built multi-million dollar electric businesses with their own hands and their own sweat; and having built, they relaxed to enjoy the electricity they had provided for themselves. Unfortunately, they can ill-afford to relax. If they do, if they close their eyes to the powerful forces working to destroy their program, the program will, as Mr. Deane says, go by default.

But if the member-owners of these electric systems become aware of the dangers they face and raise their voices loudly in protest, the sound will carry to the lawmakers who hold the future in their hands. If that is done, it will overcome the millions of propaganda dollars the commercial power campanies spend each year to buy public opinion; and it just might overcome the half-million dollars the power companies spent last year in lobbying congressmen.

Our own complacency is our greatest enemy. It is the one thing which, in the end, could destroy everything we've built up. In recognizing this and calling it so forcefully to our attention, Mr. Deane rendered us a great service.

Congratulations To Dr. Bostian

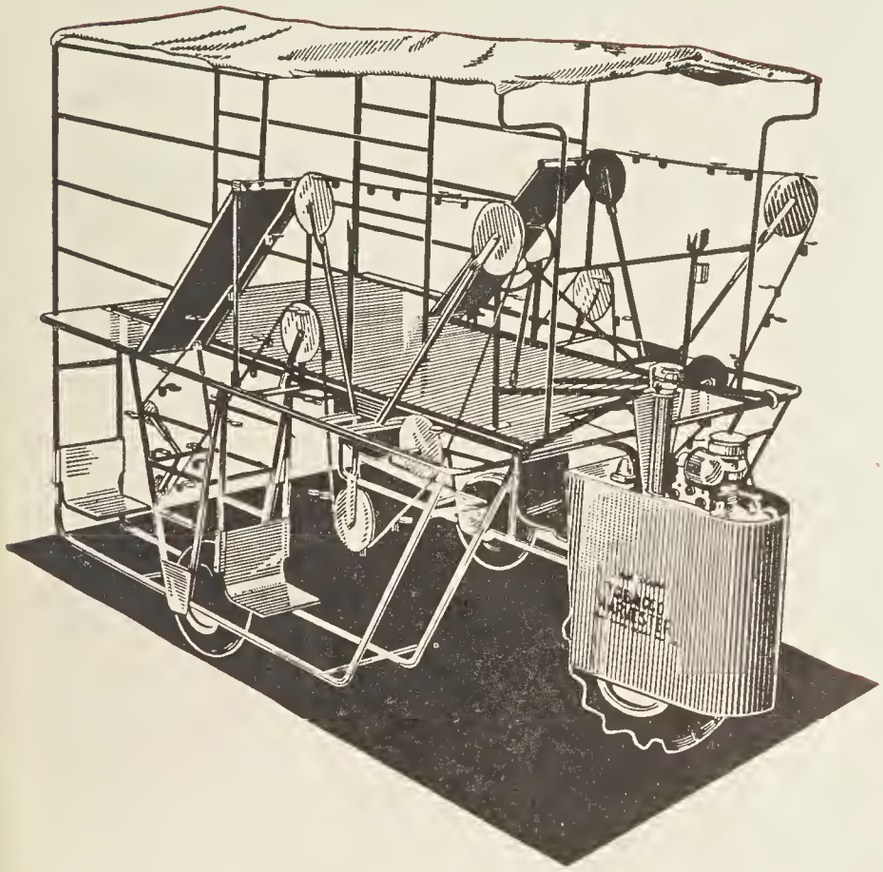
In his inaugural address last month, Chancellor C. H. Bostian of North Carolina State College (see page 13) said: "Everything we seek to do has a direct bearing on the economic development of our state and the prosperity of our people."

Those who have watched the tremendous growth and influence of State College will quickly agree with Dr. Bostian. North Carolina is still basically an agricultural state, and when something happens to our farm economy, the results are quickly felt by people in all walks of life. We think that it is important and significant that Dr. Bostian expressed this thought on the threshold of what we hope will be a long and rewarding tenure in his important position.

State College has become one of the leading technical institutions in the world. The results of the excellent research and instruction that go on there are seen all over the state. Dr. Bostian is extremely well qualified to lead the college to even greater achievements.

It is a pleasure to offer him our congratulations and our support.

Here Is The Way To More Profits From Your Tobacco



HARVESTS UP TO 150 STICKS PER HOUR!

In actual field tests, we have harvested up to 150 sticks of tobacco per hour. Labor costs can be reduced up to 50% and in some cases more.

Fill out and mail the coupon at right for more complete information on the Silent Flame tobacco harvester. See for yourself how this machine can make your tobacco more profitable. MAIL THE COUPON TODAY!

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TOBACCO HARVESTER

Reduces harvesting costs up to 50% or more!

The Silent Flame tobacco harvester is the answer to the farmer demand for a machine that would reduce the high cost of harvesting and take some of the back-breaking labor out of the job. This machine has been thoroughly tested. Altogether more than 15,000 farmers have seen this machine operate in the tobacco fields. They have praised the machine highly and orders are already on hand for several hundred of these harvesters.

This machine will be available for the next tobacco season in limited quantities.

The machine uses a crew of seven people. It is powered by a 21 hp. air cooled engine and will operate on about 5 gals. of gas per day. After tobacco is tied on the stick it is hung in the racks located at the back of the machine or can be piled on the back of the platform. The racks will hold about 150 sticks of tobacco or up to 300 sticks can be piled on the rear of the machine.

No special experience is required to operate the machine. Farmers can use the same labor they are now using.

Long Manufacturing Company, Inc.

Tarboro, N. C.

Please send at once your free folder telling about the new Silent Flame tobacco harvester and how it can increase my profits on my tobacco crop.

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SAVE $82.90

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AT YOUR NEAREST G-E DEALER'S STORE

BUY THE "MONDAY MAGIC" PAIR

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MODERN FOLDING LAUNDRY CART

- *Smooth metal basket, convenient handles, holds all your laundry.*
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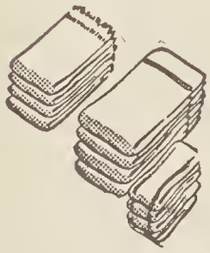
Regular Retail Value
$9.95



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- *Complete ensemble — a welcome addition to your home!*
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